

HERALD OF



FREEDOM.

Terms:--Two Dollars Per Annum--In Advance.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 10, 1858.

A Family Newspaper--Independent on All Subjects.

NUMBER 35--VOLUME 3.

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.
JAMES H. BROWN, Associate Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1858.

TERMS--\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

New Test of Political Orthodoxy.

In March, of 1855, a Convention was held in Lawrence to nominate candidates to the first Territorial Legislature. Those thus called together were from extreme portions of the Union, entertaining a variety of views upon all subjects, social, religious and political; but they entertained one sentiment in common, and that was an earnest desire to make Kansas a Free State. Turning back to our files of that period, we find the following questions were asked each candidate. These answers in the affirmative were all that was desired of any person put in nomination:

"1st. Are you in favor of making Kansas a Free State?"

"2d. If elected to a seat in our Territorial Legislature, will you do everything in your power, as an honorable man, to make Kansas a Free State?"

This was followed by a Territorial Convention, held at Big Springs, on the 5th of September, and called at that point to obviate the outside pressure which it was apprehended would be brought to bear if called elsewhere. There the principle was distinctly enunciated by resolutions, that we would have for the time being our views as Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers and Native Americans, and would unite upon a common platform, with freedom for Kansas as its basis, and that no other test whatever should be allowed among us until Kansas was safely moored in the Union as a Free State; and that any person demanding other tests should be branded as a traitor to his party, and as seeking a division of the party for ulterior objects.

Looking over the proceedings of that Convention, we find the names of G. W. Smith, J. H. Lane, J. S. Emery, John Hutchinson, H. Barkinlow, W. Duncan, J. A. Wakefield, H. Y. Baldwin, Samuel Walker, Wm. L. Roberts, Wm. Jordan, Dr. Gilpatrick, P. C. Schuyler, Geo. Bratton, S. D. Houston, Dr. Hunting, C. Jenkins, Wm. Penock, and a large number of others. Gov. RICHMOND was also present, who, it was understood, advised the line of policy initiated at that time, and who, it was said, drafted most of the resolutions. Dr. C. ROBINSON and Gen. FORTNEY, we think, were on the ground. We reported the proceedings at length, and planted ourself upon that platform.

Looking over a list of the delegates to that Convention, which will ultimately be celebrated in the annals of Kansas, the reader will find that those delegates have, almost to a man, stood firm upon that platform, and have opposed the introduction of other issues into the Free State party, until this great, all-absorbing question is finally disposed of. "KANSAS A FREE STATE" has been painted on our banners, and our rallying cry in every contest. Literally, it has been "our cloud by day, and our pillar of fire by night." When attempts have been made to engraft other issues upon our party, we have looked at the Big Springs Platform, like the children of Israel upon the brazen serpent, and been healed.

But with all those questions yet undecided; with the issue pending as it was at that time; the result in the future; and our final triumph depending on united individual action; a class of men who did not participate in those struggles; who knew comparatively nothing of the sacrifices the pioneers of that period made for the cause; men who have come to reap the harvest planted by other hands, are now laboring to produce division and discord in our ranks, and are seeking to engraft other issues upon the platform which has borne us aloft through the darkest period in our history. And who are they? Was T. Dwight Thacker, R. J. Minton, P. B. Plumb, S. S. Prouty, Jas. Redpath or Wm. Phillips those on whom the people leaned in the hour of danger? Did not the two latter come, like birds of prey, to feast on dead carcasses, when grim-visaged war threatened us with extermination--not to bear arms in our defense, or aid the cause of freedom by their personal sacrifices; but merely to write of their own exploits and their breathless escapes, and then to leave us when that period had passed, to return again on a similar occasion, when employed by the metropolitan press as heavy sally?

And Thacker, who writes so pompously, and whose aspirations are so great? What has he done for Kansas? Go ask the goddess of Discord. Until employed here as a salaried editor, he had not been among us, and had no interests in common with us. He came here to "work for pay," not to build a home! He came here fresh from College, ignorant of practical life, and like the village pedagogue, he thought to square all men's views by his own. His own and Plumb came as adventurers, boys in age as in experience. We invited them here, but not in the character of public editors, or as dischargers of public opinion. Though they have prescribed others for opinion's sake, branded Free

State men as traitors to principles, sacrificing themselves and country for gold, yet their actions have been no more pure than those they condemn!

Now the test of Republicanism is to be engrafted upon the Free State party! The good old battle cry of "FREEDOM TO KANSAS," which has so often rung along our well-formed lines, and which has brought us up from the wilderness, even to Pisgah's top, from which we view the promised land, must be laden with other sounds. Read column after column, week after week, in some of our Kansas journals. It is seen that falsehoods have taken the place of truth; that sophistry is substituted for argument; that the hireling has become the master, and the demagogue has taken the place of honest men. But we have said enough to furnish texts for the whole herd of hireling scribblers during the next six weeks with employment, so we pass the subject into their hands for the time being.

Meeting of Passengers.

A meeting of the passengers on board the steamer John H. Dickey, was held on her upward trip on Thursday evening, the 1st inst., to express an opinion in regard to the Pacific Railroad, the propriety of adopting that road with the Lightning Line of Steamers as the route of travel between Kansas and St. Louis, and their opinion of the steamer John H. Dickey, and its obliging officers.

Gov. RICHMOND, of Nebraska Territory, was called to the chair, assisted by Judge John W. A. McGarvey, of Kansas Territory. Henry W. Petrick, Esq., was chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting being briefly stated, on motion of G. W. Brown, Esq., a committee of five, to wit: G. W. Brown, P. L. Strauss, G. A. Eddy, O. Buchanan and Wm. H. Lusk were appointed by the chair to prepare a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the passengers on the subject alluded to.

The committee retired, and after a short time returned and reported the following, which was accepted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That having recently traveled over the Pacific Railroad from St. Louis to Jefferson City, it gives us pleasure to contradict the unjust and wicked reports which have been circulated for base purposes to its injury, and we brand as false the representations that have been made that it is an unsafe condition.

Resolved, That we recommend to our friends in Kansas, and those in the States who contemplate visiting Kansas, to patronize the above mentioned railroad route and the steamers running in connection therewith, as the most expeditious, courteous and economical in a pecuniary sense as any route between Kansas and St. Louis, and decidedly preferable to any other.

Resolved, That the conduct of the officers to us on this trip is in striking contrast with that extended to some of us on other routes, and we extend to each of them and their employees, for their kindness and hospitality throughout the trip, our heart-felt thanks.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and that the Kansas newspapers and the Jefferson Enquirer, the St. Louis Democrat and Republican be requested to publish the same.

On motion, adjourned sine die.

—RICHARDSON,
H. W. PETRICK, Chairman.
Secretary.

Circumstances alter Cases.

The Richmond South, which has enlivened John Calhoun for many months, thus turns upon the "patriot," because of his eleventh hour card, giving the Free State men the control of the Legislature of Kansas. It says:

An eager solicitor for the favor of Black Republicanism got the better of his discretion, and he has given certificates of election to the Abolitionists before the receipt of the testimony upon which he suspends his judgment.

To be sure it was very simple in us to expect anything good of an individual who has cultivated the instincts of a native New Englander by the arts of a North-Western demagogue. We should have known better than to trust the destiny of Kansas to the honor of a Yankee adventurer. That he would avail himself of the advantages of his position in such a manner as to aggrandize his personal importance and so command the highest price for his principles, was an obvious suggestion of common sense.

Slack.

We notice, daily, droves of mules and horses going to Fort Leavenworth for sale. The officers are not buying at Leavenworth, as the contractors have been let out to individuals. We learn that the contractors have an agent here who is buying for them. Prices are much lower for both mules and horses than last year. --Independence Messenger.

Killed by Lightning.

For the Herald of Freedom.
MANHATTAN, RILEY CO., K. T.,
March 22, 1858.

G. W. BROWN: Esq.--I write now for the purpose of preventing a discontinuance of the Herald of Freedom. I am well aware that the advice given the public by some of your contemporaries is not strictly received by me in renewing my subscription, but you as a lawyer know that we are at liberty to receive or reject advice. The attempt to force people to take papers by sending them without any request on the part of those to whom they are sent, "don't take" in this section. As the Summer Gazette has endorsed that article in the Chicago Tribune headed "don't do it," where the readers of the Tribune and others are advised not to renew their subscription to the Herald of Freedom, I have concluded to become a life subscriber. The Gazette man never could have penned an article that would have blasted his prospects more, than does the article endorsing the Tribune editorial. There were several persons who intended to have subscribed for that paper, before seeing the copy published Feb. 27th, but that article' clapped the climax' assisted by the articles nominating Phillips for Governor, and threatening to hang the Free State officers if they assume the "ship of state" in case the Leocompton Constitution is passed by Congress. You are able to defend yourself, when it is necessary, and I suppose you have written a reply to that article, before this will reach you. If you have not "Don't do it." Copy the article, and all such articles from any other papers, and in a few months you will find (if such articles are numerous) that your office will require double the number of pressmen that are now engaged.

It is the candid belief, and there is no doubt that it is well founded, that if no other paper had been published in Kansas, but of the Herald of Freedom, stripes, that a Free State Constitution would now be before Congress. It is a great pity that a portion of the Press in Kansas are not controlled by men of prudence and capacity. But there are men now, who have labored all their lives, (or when the chance of office was fair), to crush the small party with which you have labored for ten or more years, and the party that gave vitality to the present Free Republic party, and now having changed with the popular current are pursuing the very course that is calculated to bring ruin upon our country. The idea of threatening to "hang" the Free State officers is so silly that it is singular that it could have found a resting place within the brain of a reasonable man. Those who make such threats ought to pause and reflect, are the noise made by the strong arm of law be thrown over their heads. If Kansas is admitted under the Leocompton Constitution, we must submit to it until it can be substituted through legal forms. There is no alternative; it will never do to involve the country in a civil war; it might suit some, but those of us who have left our quiet homes to seek a home on the distant plains of the West, where, when the evening shades of life overtake us, we can sit under our own vine, would prefer to cultivate our homes, instead of foolishly losing our lives upon the scaffold. We are all unanimous in this section, so far as I can learn, that temporary submission is the only alternative. We know it is hard, but it is the most prudent course; it may avert the shedding of rivers of blood and it can soon be arranged to make a new Constitution; and the very men who are a few fanatical simpletons would hang, are the very men whom the mass of the people look to, to guide the ship, though that ship be an enemy's, it is the only one we can sail in at present; and while the pilots are our friends we need apprehend no danger.

You will be kind enough to let us know when the State officers will be inaugurated, providing the Leocompton swindle is successful, and the boys will go down to regulate matters; a few fellows down your way, have always managed matters to suit themselves, but they must do so no longer. We have taken no part in the fuss and fury, yet, we have had no chance to distinguish ourselves and send abroad the name of Manhattan, notwithstanding we are full, overflowing with patriotism, venom or anything else whereby we can distinguish ourselves and let the world know that nature has left a "great big."

Since our last issue, we have taken a ride of ten miles down the Big Blue, to see how much vacant land was yet to be taken. We found a great many claims with from six acres to ninety acres of timber upon them, and were not taken. The price is the best of the finest quality. It being what is known in Kansas as that second or ridge bottom, which gently slopes from the bluffs toward the river, with no rock to mar the beauty of the surface of the earth.

A large number of settlers are now engaged up and down the Blue, busily engaged in building houses and preparing the soil for cultivation. We saw many as nine in one camp, and they report "more a coming." Most of those who are now engaged in building houses on the claims they have taken, are men of families, and from the way they "pitch in" to work they will be an ornament to the Territory, and reflect credit upon the States from whence they came.

On our trip we rambled down as far as the junction of the Big and Little Blue rivers, where the town of Marble Falls is located. This town is going ahead finely, and has fair to make a place of some note. --Palmetto Kansas.

of late in the Summer Gazette. We have men here who are "eminently qualified for the position" of Governor "in every respect," and men who "deserve the office," who have "labored long and unobtrusively for freedom," not by life base and black as the heart of the man who would advise persons to withhold patronage, because of a difference of opinion, but by depositing their votes against the extension of slavery.

I must not occupy too much space, and will conclude by seriously saying that the people here unanimously approve of the course you have pursued. It is true that at one time you were considered "illiberal," but now the people here as all of them will elsewhere, see you were right and were wrong. You have advocated the voting policy. The people here now see the great error they were led into by those who opposed you, and they have the honesty to do you justice by awarding to you the meed of praise. And when these cut-throats or hangmen will be forgotten or looked upon as the betrayers of freedom's holy cause, your course will be approved, and your name remembered as the man who was the cause of averting the ruin of our country.

Yours, &c., A. M. B.

Editor Kansas!
We extract the following from the Kansas Leader for the consideration of the "Intimates and other Fort Scott Warriors." We commend the wisdom of the editor in not advising such "boys" to join the Utah Expedition, for they would probably be compelled to fight or run if they did so.

"If the insane ravings of such journals as the Crusader of Freedom and Lawrence Republican reflect the policy of the Free Republic party--which we deny--we must confess that we are not on the look. If these papers suppose that they reflect the opinions of the people of Kansas, we can assure them that they are laboring under a great delusion. That they are injuring, materially, the very cause that they profess to be laboring to build up, is plainly evident. The charms of war are not strong enough to entice the people from their peaceful avocations to destroy the Free State officers and Legislature under the Leocompton Constitution, provided that instrument passes through Congress. Men who have their families, their property, their all here, are not going to rush to arms to fight over again a battle long since fought and won at the halloo of Mad caps who have nothing at stake, and who expect to gain through plunder in case of war, may and do advocate a resort to arms in such an emergency."

Their logic is so stupid, and their object so self-evident, that the solid men of Kansas who have their all, without limit, to be lost to be decry into any such business.

"If these 'boys,' as they are significantly called--and boys they truly are in wisdom and experience--desire war, let them go to Mexico or Nicaragua, and abandon their rash intentions here. All this talk about 'craven hearts' and 'not worthy of liberty,' about 'serfs and slaves,' is the wind-inflated bombastic of some ranting braggadochio, who would cow in silence beneath a broom-handle in the hands of an Irish Biddy. We had supposed that the high civilization of to-day taught men to control their passions and to exhaust any honorable means in order to secure it. We had supposed that it was not a crime to refuse to engage in civil war, when the great object of that war could honorably be accomplished in a peaceful manner. But it appears that the John Bull logic of 'freedom and self-right' is right--right first, last, and all the time. Such pugna creatures should find some other crime than this in which to practice their one miserable, heathen and barbaric custom. Old Mother England need of the services of her volunteers, Redpath and 'Intim' in the Crimea, and why were they not there? We suspect that the reason is, that they belong to a class of men who are never satisfied with the present state of things, but who, in time of peace, desire war; and who would be equally clamorous were things reversed. We have not the requisite egotism, the supercilious vanity to assume to be the organ of the Free State party, or to speak by authority for the people, as do some of our contemporaries, yet we do affirm that we know something of the masses, and that that feeling is emphatically against war, against that 'freedom and self-right' in the future and in favor of that conservatism which will wipe out the Leocompton Constitution, if Congress should force it upon us, peacefully and in a legal manner."

"War we will not have, Slavery we will not have, the Leocompton Constitution we will not have; yet we will avoid anarchy and in good order, and the sooner these rascals' brayvados know it, and stop their silly threats, the more wisdom will they exhibit. Slurs upon the pretended ancestry of Conservatism, will avail the Radicals nothing. It will win friends and from the way they 'pitch in' to work they will be an ornament to the Territory, and reflect credit upon the States from whence they came."

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Yours, &c., A. M. B.

The following is from C. B. SMITH, Esq., the talented principal of the Leland Seminary, of Townshend, Vt. He will accept our thanks for his good opinion of the Herald of Freedom, and we in turn, will assure him that the time shall never come when it shall be less truthful, less independent and fearless, or less determined to secure the triumph of right in Kansas. Laboring neither for popular applause, nor points of honor, but solely resolved to retire from business life, to a quiet home to spend our days among home friends we feel almost regardless of what others say of us, only as it affects our influence for the time being. With a consciousness of the rectitude of our intentions, and solemnly pledged before heaven to deal justly with all, and to never depart from a fixed principle let the effect be what it may upon us pecuniarily, we are satisfied our friends will have no cause to entertain regrets for our acts. But to the letter:

Townshend, Vt., March 20, 1858.

G. W. BROWN, Esq.--MY DEAR SIR:--Impelled by increasing interest in the great cause of human liberty for which we are so ably contending, and through a desire of being rightly informed in regard to the course of events in Kansas, which are now, perhaps, more than ever, attracting the attention of the whole nation, I enclose to you \$2, to renew my subscription for the Herald. I received the intelligence of most of the more important events of the past year, sometime before the Herald would reach me which has generally been from two to three weeks after it was published. I feel well compensated, however, for this delay by getting reliable intelligence when it did come, and this has been to me of more than ordinary importance. Events often get strongly reported here, and given currency by papers from whom we ought to expect better things, more accurate statements, or none at all. This makes the Herald a welcome visitor, and its coming often waited for with impatience. I think I can further state that the statements in the Herald have always in the end been sustained, so that for this section the statements of the paper is the end of the law, on all Kansas matters. There is another consideration which has induced me to renew my subscription for your paper, rather than subscribe for any other in Kansas. It is on account of the wise, fearless and energetic efforts which you put forth to induce the Free State party to adopt an active policy, and assert their rights at the polls. For this you have been scanned and abused both at home and abroad, but I do not know of an act you have done for Kansas, or your country of which you have reason to feel proud, and your defenders have need to pride their heads for shame. Your policy has been entirely successful. It has given Kansas, for the first time in her history, a Legislature of her own, and a large majority of its members--freedom loving men. It has done more than all things else to disclose to the nation the cruel injustice and oppressions of the Administration and the iniquitous frauds of the Pro-Slavery party, and bids fair, whatever course Congress may take, to defeat the great intentions of that infamous Leocompton swindle and crush it in its embryo. How odious should be cast upon your name for aiding in the accomplishment of such glorious results, I am not able to understand. I can understand how you might incur the hatred and abuse of the Leocomptonites, but that men and papers which profess to be liberty loving, and to be strenuously engaged in repressing the dark ravages of oppression and wrong, how they can become a party to cast vile aspersions upon you, and try to cripple you in your noble and triumphant enterprise of giving freedom to Kansas, I cannot comprehend. But go on, sir, and your subscription for you instead of one. May you long continue, not only to Herald Freedom, but to enjoy its well-earned blessings to yourself, and to the infant State for which you are laboring so successfully. Yours truly,

C. B. SMITH.

It is frequently asserted by the Administration papers in the country, that if anything goes wrong, the anti-Leocomptonites alone are in fault. Are financial affairs confused and depressed, or the army and navy measures slighted, or the war of proper legislation, they say that "too much time and attention is spent over the affairs of Jim Lane & Co., in Kansas!" We think that this charge comes with an ill-grace, from the faction who were the sole cause of so much mismanagement and expense. The admission of Kansas under a Constitution which she has time and again ignored, was a scheme concocted by themselves, and they forewarned that it should be the main question until it was decided, and it has been to the exclusion of other measures of great importance to the country. Whatever other sins Kansas may be guilty of, she will not father the one, that the Oligarchy alone committed, of involving the nation in debt, and so injudiciously controlling the army affairs, as to cause extreme suffering by the U. S. soldiers already in Utah, and immense loss to the country of horses and mules. We hope to hear no more of this silly rant from Pro-Slavery papers.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The caucus of Democratic members of the House to-night, was fully attended. The Senate Kansas bill was discussed in good temper by both the Leocomptonites and Anti-Leocomptonites. Amendments were suggested to that measure, and finally a resolution was adopted deciding that the bill should be voted for as it came from the Senate.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Clark said that he did not feel himself bound by the action of the caucus, and Mr. Marshall of Illinois retired, saying that this was no place for him. He was followed out by nearly all the Anti-Leocompton Democrats, and those who remained did not indicate what course they intended to pursue.

All the Republican members have agreed on their policy with regard to the Kansas bill, to endeavor to get a vote first on the rejection of the Kansas bill; that failing, to vote to lay it on the table, and in the event of not succeeding in this, to vote with all other Anti-Leocomptonites for the amended bill as offered by Mr. Crittenden.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The following is a committee appointed, in pursuance of a resolution of the Democratic caucus on Saturday evening, to consider the best mode and manner for admitting Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution. It is composed of an equal number of Leocomptonites and Anti-Leocomptonites: Messrs. English, Keitt, Greenbeck, Stephens, Owens, Jones, Craig of Mo., Cockerill, Sanders, Dewar, Tamm, Foley, J. Glynn Jones, Pendleton, Houston, Clark of N. Y., Beacock, Hall of Ohio, Stevenson, McKibben and Corning.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

Gen. Scott issued orders, on Saturday, constituting a new military district in Nebraska, to be called District of the Platte. Headquarters to be at Larazie, 10 companies, 4th artillery and two companies of 24 dragoons, now in Kansas, are assigned to this district and will march immediately.

Two companies of the 2nd artillery, now in Kansas, are ordered to Fort Riley to relieve the present garrison now under orders for Utah.

A Letter from Crawford County, Minnesota.

The Constitutional Convention which met at Minneapolis on the 23d ult., was composed of a majority of Topeka men, who acted in a most disgraceful manner. Topeka and Douglas ruled the Convention, as against Lawrence and Leavenworth. The adjournment from Minneapolis was a mere matter of spite work to injure the town. That action was too disreputable to meet with public approbation. Conway and Army disappointed the just expectations of their friends, being carried like drift wood upon the troubled waves. Nothing better was expected of Ross and Thacher, and some others of that class.

While we have no interest in Minneapolis, yet we are free to say that that Town Company is composed of as good Free State men as any in Kansas, and many of them are the best citizens of Lawrence and Leavenworth, as well as other parts of Kansas. We have the assurance of gentlemen of undoubted veracity that not one share of town stock was given, or offered for a vote to any member of the Legislature; and the reason why the Topeka Tribune charges corruption so loudly, is because the editor knows how the Capital was procured at that point.

S. N. WOOD, Esq., in his speech to the Convention, stated that nearly every member of the Legislature held at Topeka was presented with stock in the town, to induce them to locate the Capital there--that Col. Lane, in consideration of his influence, received three shares--that the cry of corruption came with an ill grace from that side of the house.

Mr. Ross replied to a gentleman who remonstrated with him for his misrepresentations, "we are bound to howl you down, gentlemen. Topeka must be the Capital."

Some members of the Town Company of Minneapolis, who were also members of the Legislature, did not vote for locating the Capital there.

We like to see fair play, and if the people, after hearing both sides, decide for either place we shall be satisfied.

Congressional.

RAILROADS IN KANSAS.--Mr. Woodson introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Kansas City, Galveston and Lake Superior Railroad Company; and a portion of public lands to the Territory of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas City, Galveston and Lake Superior Railroad; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

POST ROADS IN KANSAS.--Mr. Woodson offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and agreed to: "Resolved, That the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the following: post roads, to wit: from Waynesville, in the State of Missouri, via Harrisonville to Minneapolis, in Kansas Territory, and from Minneapolis, Missouri, via Emporia, Kan., to New Santa Fe, Fort Scott, in Kansas Territory; and that they report by bill or otherwise."

KANSAS VALLEY RAILROAD.--Mr. Woodson introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Kansas Valley Railroad Company, and a portion of the public lands to the Territory of Kansas, to aid in building the Kansas Valley Railroad, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ST. JOSEPH AND TOPEKA RAILROAD.--Mr. Craig of Missouri, introduced a bill granting the right of way to the St. Joseph and Topeka Railroad Company, and a portion of the public lands in the Territory of Kansas, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, via Topeka, to the boundary of Kansas, in the direction of Santa Fe, in New Mexico; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

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The Constitutional Convention which met at Minneapolis on the 23d ult., was composed of a majority of Topeka men, who acted in a most disgraceful manner. Topeka and Douglas ruled the Convention, as against Lawrence and Leavenworth. The adjournment from Minneapolis was a mere matter of spite work to injure the town. That action was too disreputable to meet with public approbation. Conway and Army disappointed the just expectations of their friends, being carried like drift wood upon the troubled waves. Nothing better was expected of Ross and Thacher, and some others of that class.

While we have no interest in Minneapolis, yet we are free to say that that Town Company is composed of as good Free State men as any in Kansas, and many of them are the best citizens of Lawrence and Leavenworth, as well as other parts of Kansas. We have the assurance of gentlemen of undoubted veracity that not one share of town stock was given, or offered for a vote to any member of the Legislature; and the reason why the Topeka Tribune charges corruption so loudly, is because the editor knows how the Capital was procured at that point.

S. N. WOOD, Esq., in his speech to the Convention, stated that nearly every member of the Legislature held at Topeka was presented with stock in the town, to induce them to locate the Capital there--that Col. Lane, in consideration of his influence, received three shares--that the cry of corruption came with an ill grace from that side of the house.

Mr. Ross replied to a gentleman who remonstrated with him for his misrepresentations, "we are bound to howl you down, gentlemen. Topeka must be the Capital."

Some members of the Town Company of Minneapolis, who were also members of the Legislature, did not vote for locating the Capital there.

We like to see fair play, and if the people, after hearing both sides, decide for either place we shall be satisfied.

Congressional.

RAILROADS IN KANSAS.--Mr. Woodson introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Kansas City, Galveston and Lake Superior Railroad Company; and a portion of public lands to the Territory of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas City, Galveston and Lake Superior Railroad; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

POST ROADS IN KANSAS.--Mr. Woodson offered the following resolution, which was read, considered and agreed to: "Resolved, That the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the following: post roads, to wit: from Waynesville, in the State of Missouri, via Harrisonville to Minneapolis, in Kansas Territory, and from Minneapolis, Missouri, via Emporia, Kan., to New Santa Fe, Fort Scott, in Kansas Territory; and that they report by bill or otherwise."

KANSAS VALLEY RAILROAD.--Mr. Woodson introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Kansas Valley Railroad Company, and a portion of the public lands to the Territory of Kansas, to aid in building the Kansas Valley Railroad, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ST. JOSEPH AND TOPEKA RAILROAD.--Mr. Craig of Missouri, introduced a bill granting the right of way to the St. Joseph and Topeka Railroad Company, and a portion of the public lands in the Territory of Kansas, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, via Topeka, to the boundary of Kansas, in the direction of Santa Fe, in New Mexico; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The caucus of Democratic members of the House to-night, was fully attended. The Senate Kansas bill was discussed in good temper by both the Leocomptonites and Anti-Leocomptonites. Amendments were suggested to that measure, and finally a resolution was adopted deciding that the bill should be voted for as it came from the Senate.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Clark said that he did not feel himself bound by the action of the caucus, and Mr. Marshall of Illinois retired, saying that this was no place for him. He was followed out by nearly all the Anti-Leocompton Democrats, and those who remained did not indicate what course they intended to pursue.

All the Republican members have agreed on their policy with regard to the Kansas bill, to endeavor to get a vote first on the rejection of the Kansas bill; that failing, to vote to lay it on the table, and in the event of not succeeding in this, to vote with all other Anti-Leocomptonites for the amended bill as offered by Mr. Crittenden.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The following is a committee appointed, in pursuance of a resolution of the Democratic caucus on Saturday evening, to consider the best mode and manner for admitting Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution. It is composed of an equal number of Leocomptonites and Anti-Leocomptonites: Messrs. English, Keitt, Greenbeck, Stephens, Owens, Jones, Craig of Mo., Cockerill, Sanders, Dewar, Tamm, Foley, J. Glynn Jones, Pendleton, Houston, Clark of N. Y., Beacock, Hall of Ohio, Stevenson, McKibben and Corning.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

Gen. Scott issued orders, on Saturday, constituting a new military district in Nebraska, to be called District of the Platte. Headquarters to be at Larazie, 10 companies, 4th artillery and two companies of 24 dragoons, now in Kansas, are assigned to this district and will march immediately.